

COAST OFFICERS' GUILD RECOGNISED; STRIKE NEAR END

Hitch on Question of Pay To Be Straightened Out Today

INCREASE CERTAIN

Granted for Duration of War; After That—Arbitration

Members of the China Coast Officers' Guild have practically won their strike for recognition.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon at which the officers, the companies and the British Consulate were represented, a preliminary agreement was reached which makes almost certain a speedy resumption of sailing by the China Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

At this meeting the guild was re-organized and others of the ten demands unconditionally granted. There was a hitch on the question of pay which they expect to be smoothed out at another conference to be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

The men asked increases of 25 per cent for skippers and 15 per cent for officers. At yesterday's conference officials of the company expressed themselves as willing to grant this increase as long as the present high war freight rates were in effect. They further proposed that when rates again fell to "normal" after the war, a board of arbitration composed of 2 representatives of the officers, 2 representatives of the companies and a fifth neutral, should determine what the scale of pay should be. The books of the companies would be open for this board to determine what "normal freight rates" meant. The meeting of the guild did not agree to this but it is expected that some definite understanding will be reached at the meeting to be held this morning.

Engineers Not Represented

The Marine Engineers' Guild, which is also on strike, was not represented at the meeting. It is assumed that since the organization is separate, the companies will treat with them at a special meeting.

Yesterday's meeting of conciliation was not arranged until there was telling evidence that the officers and skippers could tie up the coast trade as they had threatened. The strike began at 5 o'clock on May 1. Ten days later there were 23 idle vessels lying at their moorings in Shanghai and 51 were known to be interned in all the Chinese ports.

The demands as made by the Officers' Guild were:

1. Recognition of the China Coast Officers' Guild.
2. An increase of 25 per cent in all grades of masters' salaries.
3. An increase of 15 per cent in all grades of officers' salaries.
4. The establishment of a pension or superannuation scheme that shall be satisfactory to the members of the Guild.
5. The retirement, on a pension, of masters and officers at the age of sixty.
6. Nine months' home leave on half pay after five years' service.
7. A first class mail passage home and out for masters on furlough.
8. A second class mail passage home and out for officers on furlough.
9. Masters and officers to be at liberty to choose the route they will travel by and to receive the standard price of a return ticket in lieu thereof should they elect to travel by another route.
10. The re-instatement in the company, with seniority rank and pay for the time they have been absent, of all masters and officers now serving their country.

Grant Three Demands
Of these demands the first, ninth and tenth were unconditionally granted. There is little likelihood of trouble over the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth. The companies have displayed every indication of willingness to grant these, but there are details yet to be agreed upon. The one matter of the increase in

(Continued on Page 11)

Independent Provinces Form Own Government, Electing Li Yuan-hung as President

Canton Is Provisional Capital; Yunnan Tutuh Is Cabinet Chairman; Tsinan Situation Serious

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, May 10.—The revolutionary leaders and Generals have proclaimed the completion of the formal organization of the independent southern provinces into a Central Government, with Canton as the provisional capital and Li Yuan-hung as Great President and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in succession to the Central Government in Peking.

The proclamation establishes a War Cabinet, the duties of which are defined, including foreign, financial, military, legal and administrative affairs. The Tutuh of Yunnan has been elected chairman of the Cabinet and Tsien Chun-huan Vice-Chairman.

Conference at Nanking
Peking, May 10.—The Peking Gazette states that Marshal Feng Kuo-chang left Nanking on the 6th and went to Fongpu, where he interviewed General Ni Shih-chung. After a lengthy interview, both proceeded to Hsuehchow and conferred with General Chang Hsun.

As a result, a telegram was despatched to the provinces which, up to the present, have not declared their independence, requesting them to appoint representatives to attend a general conference at Nanking some time after May 15. The object of the conference is believed to be to devise means whereby Yuan Shih-k'ai's position as "trustee of the ruling power of the Tsing Dynasty" may be reaffirmed and he may be made temporarily responsible for the maintenance of the general situation, pending the election of the new Parliament.

On Yuan's Behalf
The Peking Gazette publishes the following passages from the telegram sent to the provinces: "The Great President Yuan has organized the Republican Government at the special request of the Tsing Dynasty. On account of the monarchical movement, however, events have taken the reverse turn.

"Indeed, the monarchy has been cancelled, but critics are of opinion that the existence of the Minkuo was interrupted in the middle and the position of the great President has been cancelled and, therefore, it is impossible to recognize his position again. This conclusion is reasonable, but, if the question is discussed from a legal standpoint, we are forced to the conclusion that not only the position of the Great President, but also that of the Vice-President, was

ended after the 4th year of Minkuo. "It is an unsound theory to suggest that the Vice-President should function in place of the Great President, even basing the argument on the provisional constitution. It would be better to base our decision on the understanding that the Great President Yuan has been entrusted by the Tsing Dynasty with power to organize a republican government and make him temporarily responsible for the maintenance of peace, in order to save the general situation.

Urges Compulsion on Gen. Li

"Meanwhile, the position of the Vice-President should be restored and he should be compelled to assume office. . . . At the same time, the Great President should make a formal declaration by mandate that he will retire as soon as the National Assembly has been convened.

The telegram emphasizes the importance of beginning the election for Parliament on the understanding that radical politicians will be excluded. It proposes the provisional constitution for the first year of Minkuo as a general standard and also discusses questions of the distribution of military forces, finance, conscription, the employment of graduated students, punishment of monarchist leaders and a general amnesty for political offenders.

Prepare Shanghai Conference

Peking, May 10.—Feng Kuo-chang, Chiangchun of Kiangsu, Ni Sze-chung, Chiangchun of Anhui and General Chang Hsun have jointly asked the Peking Government to send plenipotentiary delegates to the peace conference at Shanghai. Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Secretary of State, is leaving for Tientsin, at an early date, to persuade Hsiung Hsi-ling to act with him as peace delegate.

The Presidential office has submitted a bill to the Cabinet concerning the increase of taxes and the decrease of the salaries of officials by twenty per cent.

Powers Intervening?

According to the Tsunhua Sinpao, the Japanese press says that a certain foreign Minister to Peking has advised Yuan Shih-k'ai to abdicate and it is also reported that Great Britain (Continued on Page 2)

Turks Are Evacuating Trenches at Erzindjan

Balburt Army Faces Menace Of Being Surrounded Or Else Outflanked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 9.—The Turks have concentrated large forces in the direction of Erzindjan and Balburt which are separated from each other by a day or two's march, but which have the same object.

The Turks evacuated their entire front-line trenches in the neighborhood of Erzindjan under the Russian fire.

If the recent Russian occupation of the first line of trenches in the vicinity of Erzindjan is pursued and an important success obtained, the Turkish forces at Balburt will be menaced with being surrounded or outflanked from the south.

The railway between Tabriz and Julfa, on the Russo-Persian boundary, has been opened to goods and passenger traffic.

There was the usual mutual bombardment on most portions of the front, the Germans being particularly active north of Lake Ilzen and south-west of Dvinsk.

The German cruiser Breslau bombarded Eupatoria, in the Crimea.

ANZACS IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8, 9.35 p.m.—Official.—The Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and taken over a portion of the front.

Daylight Saving Bill Adopted for Britain

In Force From May 21; Will Gain 130 Hours and Save £2,500,000

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Daylight Saving was adopted by 170 votes to 2. Sir Henry Norman moved the resolution in the House of Commons, today, in favor of Daylight Saving. He emphasized the simplicity of the idea. Clocks would be put forward an hour on Saturday night and the country would gain 130 hours of daylight during the summer and save £2,500,000 in lighting.

The Daylight Saving Bill will be enforced on May 21 and normal time will be restored on October 1.

ROBBERS USE LIME

Lime was the unusual weapon used by robbers in a successful raid last night. About 9 o'clock five men entered a Chinese house at No. 275 Seward Road. They threw lime in the faces of the inmates, blinding them. The robbers took two gold rings, one gold earring, and a quantity of opium. All of the robbers escaped.

The Weather

Damp and oppressive weather, with mist or fog. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.0 and the minimum 61.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.0 and 62.0.

Type of U. S. Machine Gun Used in Chase After Villa



This picture shows a trooper from the 8th United States Cavalry sighting a machine gun of the type with which some of the cavalry troops now in Mexico are equipped. The belt running through the breach is kept filled with cartridges as soon as the gun is set for action. In the picture the belt is not loaded.

White Star s.s. Cymric Torpedoed by German Submarine in Atlantic

Carried no Passengers; 4,000 Ton Steamer Flights U. Boat In Bay of Biscay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—The White Star liner Cymric (13,370 tons) was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic.

Lloyd's announces that the Cymric is sinking. There were no passengers on board the Cymric, which was homeward bound with a general cargo.

The s.s. Clan Lindsay (3935 tons) reports that it exchanged shots in the Bay of Biscay at noon on the 3rd with a submarine, which disappeared.

The British sailing vessel Galgate (2,355 tons) has been sunk. Fourteen of the crew are missing.

Queenstown, May 9.—The White Star liner Cymric was torpedoed yesterday afternoon.

4 More Irish Rebels Shot; 22 Imprisoned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Dublin, May 8.—Four more rebels have been shot, 22 have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude and two have been acquitted.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza . . . May 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru May 16

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin May 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos . . . May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail of April 18 is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The English mail of April 6 left Hongkong yesterday and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday morning, May 13, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 23, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon. The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama on May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Beaconsfield Is Champion; Hazelnut Finishes Second

Paragon Takes Third Place in the Great Race; Nomadic Pays Rich Dividend

'Beaconsfield is the Spring Champion and established its claim to the title in every bit the easy way we predicted it would. Second and third were upsets.

After so glorious a start to the meeting, it was most unfortunate that a turn in the weather should mar the great day. At five in the morning a thunderstorm broke over the Settlement and rain continued throughout the day, the course being soaked in a few hours and becoming a quagmire after the ponies had been over it a bit.

Still, there was a very satisfactory attendance and evidently the crush would have been tremendous if the weather had held fine.

Of course, the rainfall considerably upset form and there was a deal of hedging over Beaconsfield for the big race. Under the circumstances this was rather curious. The pony is undeniably Shanghai's best on a dry course and it took its stable companion Castlefield to beat it before under worse conditions than prevailed yesterday.

Well, Castlefield qualified, but was not saddled for the Champions and there was nothing amongst the rest that had shown smashing form. However, it was all the better for Beaconsfield's backers, for the pony won as it liked after a bad start and they received a better price.

The race was really a triumph for the second, Hazelnut. As Mohammedanism it was sold from Kiangwan, apparently with not much racing left in it. Mr. Hill took it out in the fourth race to qualify, saddled it again for the Champions and came clean away from Concession, Sir Victor, Candlelight, Nirvana and all the second fancies.

Mr. Stewart added considerably to his own and the "field" stable's record, riding four winners during the day. Nomadic came up for still another surprise, the pari-mutuel paying \$60.

The results follow:

1.—The Great Northern Plate.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have not run before January 1, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race previous to this Meeting, allowed 5 lbs.—Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart. 158—1
Mr. Lamerton's ches. Bornite, Mr. Rowe 158—2
Mr. John Peel's grey Sandway, late Suffolk, Mr. Johnstone 161—3
Also ran:—Niblick (Mr. Watts), Bonnie Boy (Mr. Commons), Swanee (Mr. Heard).
Homefield showed a return to form and, looking a winner right from the

ABANDONMENT OF GERMANY'S U-BOAT POLICY ACCEPTED

But America Insists On Scrupulous Adherence To New Program

NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Violation By Others No Excuse for German Acts

DESIRE FOR PEACE

Does Berlin Want U. S. In War as Excuse For Ending It?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 8.—The American Note to Germany accepting her declaration of a new submarine policy says that the United States Government cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, the suggestion that this new policy is in the slightest degree contingent on the conduct of any other Government as affecting the right of neutrals and non-combatants.

Text of U.S. Reply

The text of the Note is as follows: "The Note of the Imperial Government dated the 4th of May has received careful consideration. It is especially noted as indicating the future purpose of the Imperial Government that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents and is determined to impose on all its commanders at sea the limitations recognised by the rules of International Law on which the Government of the United States has insisted throughout the months since the Imperial Government on the 4th of February, 1915, announced the submarine policy it has now happily abandoned.

"The Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts amicably to settle the critical questions arising from that policy.

"Accepting the declaration made by the Imperial Government of the abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations of the two countries, the Government of the United States relies on the scrupulous execution of the declaration.

"The altered policy of the Imperial Government is such as to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

Not Contingent on U.S. Policy
"The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes for granted that Germany does not intend to imply that the maintenance of the newly announced policy is in anywise contingent on the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Note of the Imperial Government dated May 4th are susceptible of that construction.

"In order, however, to avoid a misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, the suggestion that respect by the German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in anywise or in the slightest degree be made contingent on the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility for such matters is single, not joint, and absolute, not relative."

Germany's Desire for Peace
London, May 9.—The Rotterdam correspondent states that the opinion is expressed in authoritative quarters that if President Wilson declines Germany's request to mediate, the new orders to German submarine commanders will be

(Continued on Page 11)

withdrawn and the campaign of frightfulness resumed, the result making the United States an enemy. Then the German Government will be able to tell its people that it is unable to continue the struggle against the whole world.

It is believed that Germany, as a condition of peace, is prepared to abandon Belgium and the north of France but is determined to hold Courland and is now preparing an attack with the object of securing the whole line of the Dvina as a basis of negotiations. Another German offensive in the West is unlikely.

Shortage of food is the dominant factor of Germany's present desire for a favorable peace.

Independent Provinces Form Government

(Continued from Page 1)

and Japan may use their influence to make the south and the north agree to peace.

Tsinanfu Troubles

Despatches from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) state:

Tsinanfu, May 9.—The revolutionary troubles near Weihien and Choutsun are becoming very serious. From the night of 4th to 5th May the rebels fought with the Government troops. Some of the shells and rifle shots fired by the Chinese Government troops in the city of Weihien landed at the Railway Station at Weihien and killed and wounded Japanese soldiers and civilians.

Moreover, they fired on a train of the Shantung Railway, cut Japanese telegraph lines, and looted Japanese houses. The commander of the Japanese garrisons at Weihien paid a visit to General Chang Chu-yuan, the commander of the 5th Division at Weihien and warned him of the misbehavior of the Chinese troops.

The commanders of various Chinese troops in Choutsun have conceded the news of their defeat, and to avoid their responsibility have tried to place blame on the Japanese garrison. Many unfounded rumors that the Japanese soldiers led the revolutionary forces have been spread.

The Japanese authorities have opened conferences with the Chinese authorities about this matter.

A Tsinanfu telegram reports:—Many Shantung coolies have returned from Manchuria to Chefoo. Several hundreds of the revolutionaries have entered Tsinanfu from Shanghai and they have left Tsinanfu as the Japanese authorities are too strict. They have gone towards Tsinanfu in small batches and it is believed that they have joined the revolutionaries at Choutsun and Weihien.

'Grumpy'

If a vote were taken by the playgoers of Shanghai as to which was the most popular production of the present clever Bandman Company "Grumpy" would easily top the list. "The Man that Stayed at Home" would probably run second, with the laughter maker "Tonight's the Night" a close third.

Last night "Grumpy" again growled in his most delightful way at a well filled house. The character is quite one of the best that we have seen in recent years and the way that Mr. Compton Courtis presents it is masterly.

He was well supported by all the members of the cast. Miss Betty Linley was delightful, especially in her affectionate scenes with the old man; Mr. Leyland Hodgson looked interesting as the juvenile and spoke his lines well. Mr. Phil Carlton made a fine villain, while Mr. Johnny Osborne showed his versatility by impersonating a Jewish money-lender to perfection.

Tonight: The Great Gala Performance.

At the Theaters

To dispel the melancholy induced by non-success in "Champions" investments, no better remedy can be prescribed than a visit to the Apollo Theater tonight. There is to be presented that very funny 6,000-foot film "Tillie's Punctured Romance," in which the famous movie artists and actresses, Charlie Chaplin, Marie Dressler, Mabel Normand and Mack Bennett are the head-liners, supported by an all-star cast. The film is to run for four nights only, the last presentation being on Sunday next.

The Victoria Theater begins tomorrow night the run of a romance without any love interest. The picture is a four-part record of the construction of the Panama Canal, the most gigantic engineering feat of all history. The films begin with the primary stages and follow the work until you see the first steamer pass through the cut that severed two worlds.

Ingenuous and gigantic machines built especially for the work are shown in operation. There are steam shovels which take out seven tons of rock at every bite. Vast dredges can be seen excavating to a depth of 42 feet bringing up three tons with every move of the dipper. The canal project was begun in 1904 and was finished ten years later at a cost of \$375,000,000 (gold).

Russians Aid French and British at Salonica



A large number of Russian soldiers and marines have been landed at Salonica to aid the British and French in defending the Allied positions in Greece. The picture shows some of the Russian troops divesting themselves of their kits at Salonica. Recent cables also brought news of Russian troops landing at Marseilles.

CHINA'S SELF-RESTRAINT APPEALS TO DR. CLARK

Head of Christian Endeavor Says Troubles Like Mexico's, But With This Difference

Dr. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, President and Founder of the World Christian Endeavor Society, left Shanghai yesterday afternoon for the United States, on the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru. At Nagasaki, he will try to catch one of the C. P. R. boats to convey him home. Dr. Clark has been six weeks in China, travelling via Japan and Korea. Unfortunately he fell ill at Pienyang, and this prevented him from carrying out his schedule for conventions at Mukden, Peking, Pootung, Tsinanfu, Soochow, and Shanghai. His illness prevented him from reaching Hangchow in time for the opening of the national convention, but he succeeded in getting there during the last few days of it.

After the day's journey to Hangchow, he was taken very seriously ill, and this, as well as the revolution caused him to remain at Hangchow for three weeks. He arrived in Shanghai three days ago, in a launch, by way of the canal.

In his recent travels Dr. Clark has been to Russian Poland, Galicia, Bukhovina, Czernowitz, Bukharest, Turkey, Greece, many parts of Syria, Germany, France and Great Britain. In fact, he has been to all the war countries except Belgium. He visited these countries several months prior to the war.

He left Great Britain in June, 1914, and at that time it is interesting to note that a delegation of young Germans, who attended the Christian Endeavor Convention there, were very enthusiastic over their brother society, and hopes were expressed that the sentiments of both countries would always be cordial and friendly.

Affairs in China

As for China, Dr. Clark said yesterday that during his short stay he had not learnt much, but he was greatly impressed by the self-restraint of the people in these chaotic times. When the province of Chekiang declared independence, there was no bloodshed whatever, only three people being shot by order of the Governor. No real looting took place, nor were any non-combatants slain, and under the circumstances when the country is in a turmoil, and many provinces independent, the self-restraint of the Chinese is very great.

He thought he saw a real desire among the people for a right and democratic rule. In comparing China with Mexico, he thought that their political troubles were about the same, but he greatly favored the self-restraint and solidity shown in China. He said that these were his views on China, merely as a traveller, and that the United States sympathies were for a genuine representative government in China, where the people would have a say, as in America.

Wilson Best Since Lincoln

Speaking of President Wilson, Dr. Clark said that since the time when Abraham Lincoln was president there had been no president the equal of Mr. Wilson. Few persons outside of America had any conception of the difficulties the president was facing. No man in America could have done better.

He was pleased with the growth in China of the Christian endeavor movement and paid a high compliment to the work done by secretary and Mrs. Strother here.

W. C. T. U. GARDEN PARTY

A debate in which several of Shanghai's most representative men are taking part will be a special feature of the Garden Party given by the W. C. T. U. at 75 Route Vallon, Saturday afternoon, May 13. The hostesses are preparing for a very large company on this gala occasion. The day being Saturday, when business houses for the most part are closed at noon, the gentlemen were included in the invitations, and many have already signified their intention of being present. Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge as chairman of the committee on refreshments assures us that a bountiful tea has been planned which will be served from four o'clock until five. The musical program will continue during this time and at five o'clock the debate will be called. Fuller details of the debate will appear later.

Obituary

Miss A. G. Reed

The death of Miss Anna Gertrude Reed, a worker of the American Presbyterian Mission, is announced by the Peking Gazette.

Miss S. E. Fleming

Miss Sara Elizabeth Fleming, the oldest missionary of Soochow, died last Monday according to word received here. Miss Fleming was 76 years old. She was born at Augusta, Ga. She was fifty-four years old when in 1893 she came to China for the Southern Presbyterian Mission and was assigned to Soochow. Long experience as a teacher at home made her work with the George

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\$1,000 INVESTMENT NOW RATED AT \$26,000,000

Romance Disclosed in Purchase
By Bankers of Interest in
Foreign Trade Firm

The following account of the growth of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, whose representatives are now in Japan, is from the New York Times of April 2:

Announcement was made yesterday of the purchase by four banking houses of a half interest in the new foreign trade firm Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., and at the same time there was made public for the first time some of the details of one of the most amazing stories of a business success arising out of the war. The company is to be capitalized with 300,000 shares of stock, without par value, and \$5,000,000 of five-year notes.

Lee, Higginson and Co., Hornblower and Weeks, Kissel, Kinnicut and Co., and Eastman, Dillon and Co., as managers of a large underwriting syndicate, have purchased 150,000 shares of the new stock. The balance is to be held by the original owners, and 100,000 shares of the bankers' stock is to be offered for sale. At the offering price is 70, it appears that the value of the business started less than two years ago on an original investment of about \$1,000, according to a report current in the financial district, is now rated at \$26,000,000.

The \$5,000,000 of notes has been sold to the Guaranty Trust Company, which has been closely associated with the foreign trade firm, and the proceeds, with the money received for a half interest in the stock, is to go into the company's treasury to provide for expansion. Charles H. Sabin, president of the trust company, is chairman of the Board of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore.

At the outbreak of the G. A. Gaston, then president of the Ashtabula Steamship Company, saw the possibilities for American manufacturers in the sudden demand for supplies, and secured a large amount of orders, mainly for automobile trucks, from the Allies. Returning to this country, he interested Mr. Sabin and started out for business on a larger scale. Since that time a selling organization has been built up which did last year more than \$47,000,000 gross business, with net profits of \$4,800,000. The company paid out more than \$5,000,000 as ocean freights last year. There are now eight subsidiary corporations in different foreign countries and thirty agencies, or branches covering nearly all of the world. Service stations are maintained wherever branch offices exist to care for machines sold.

The company now has the exclusive agency in England for the Packard, Locomobile, Pierce, and Jeffery cars, both commercial and for pleasure. It has the exclusive right to sell the Dodge in Russia and France, the Chevrolet in Russia and South Africa and the Geo anywhere outside of the United States. Service stations for these cars are maintained in London, Petrograd, Moscow, Paris, and Rome. The company has shipped 100,000 tons of railway supplies, valued at \$6,000,000, to Russia, and has transported 450 locomotives to the same country. Other articles entering into last year's business were \$10,000,000 worth of various metals, a large quantity of shoes, talking machines, typewriters, cotton goods, crackers, machinery, electrical equipment, and chocolate. From France a single order for 1,000 American typewriters was obtained.

In Portugal Gaston, Williams and Wigmore acquired a half interest in an old import and export house and in South Africa half interest in Alrey and Co. South America has purchased large quantities of supplies in this country hitherto bought in Europe. The company has already put into operation steamships with an aggregate tonnage of 30,000 to carry American products, but it has had to turn over to other lines five times the amount of freight carried on its own vessels.

KODAK FILMS

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California Merchant Served With French



LIEUT. PAUL VERDIER

Lieut. Paul Verdier, a merchant of San Francisco, is back home telling his friends of his experiences as a First-Lieutenant in the French army during the Champagne drive. The accompanying picture shows him in full uniform, and gives a good idea of the new army dress adopted by the French. He has as a relic a revolver once used by Bonnet, the notorious auto bandit of Paris.

PETAIN A VERDUN HERO IS ADORED BY HIS MEN

Extremely Fit and Energetic,
He Has Led in Defense
Of Douaumont

Paris, March 30.—No officer in the French army has had such rapid promotion as General Petain, the hero of Douaumont. At the outbreak of hostilities he was a Colonel on the verge of retirement owing to his age. He is now fifty-nine years old.

Though never particularly successful in theoretical manoeuvres, he has shown in war unequalled judgment and qualities of leadership, and attracted attention at once in the retreat from Charleroi. He went rapidly through the line of promotion up to the command of an army.

In the Ardennes fighting last Spring General Petain's name was first associated with the "Iron Division" of Colonials, which by September had become France's finest striking force, as was shown in the Champagne, and now form the French counter-part of the German assaulting "phalanx."

Extremely energetic, General Petain, it is said, spent eight days of the Verdun battle rushing about on the front in an armored automobile, thus exhausting two drivers. An officer who served on his staff said recently:

"Petain's staff officers must be a combination of track athletes and champion cyclists." Always a believer in exercise and the care of the body, he was accustomed while Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry at Arras before the war began to weigh all his food, which was scientifically limited. He kept himself fit by skipping night and morning in his bedroom. This so annoyed the occupants of the apartment underneath

that they complained to the landlord, who gave him notice to leave unless he agreed to stop it. Petain preferred to take a villa, with a garden, and continued to skip in the open air.

Even since becoming a full General he has been known to challenge a Sergeant to jump over a dike, or one of his staff to race up an embankment.

His men adore him, and this perhaps is a reason for their invincibility, since French soldiers fight as if possessed when led by a man whom they trust, and who they know will not ask them to do what he does not dare do himself.

An illustration of his soldiers' spirit is given in the proud reply of a Colonial Sergeant to a friend who remonstrated with him on his extravagance while on leave.

"We of Petain's division," he said, "never save money. We don't live to use it."

One of Marshal Ney's guardsmen could not have answered better.

VANDERBILTS GATHER GOLD FOR 2 QUEENS

Go Among Their Friends To
Raise 'Royal Relief
Fund'

New York, April 6.—With a plan of war relief that is unique, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been going among her friends in this city and Philadelphia recently inviting them to contribute toward what might be called a "royal relief fund."

Mrs. Vanderbilt is endeavoring to collect \$300,000 which she intends to present—in gold, in equal shares—to Queen Mary of England, the Czarina of Russia and President Poincaré of France, those rulers to be at liberty to devote the money to whatever purposes they choose.

Contributions of \$10,000 are being asked for. That limits to thirty the persons who may have the privilege of donating to royalty. Only those of unquestioned social position and ample means have been asked to subscribe. Just how many have done so is not certain, but it is understood that the fund has reached \$140,000, which means that Mrs. Vanderbilt's appeal has fallen successfully upon the ears of a dozen beside herself and her husband, who started the fund with \$10,000 each.

Gold simply radiates from the plan. The rules each are to receive respectively one hundred thousand in gold coin. The coin, it is said, will be sent to them in gold bags.

But most striking of all the elements of Mrs. Vanderbilt's project is a "book of gold" idea. It is her purpose to have three volumes made of the precious metal in which shall be inscribed the names of the contributors to the fund. Each of the rules will get one of the gold books with the \$100,000. Each book, of course, will contain only ten names. Books of Gold

Then, too, it is understood, there

are to be smaller "books of gold" of the size, any of a card case. In these, which are to be given to the contributors of \$10,000 as a sort of receipt for their donations, there will be the autograph of the Queen or the Czarina or the French President—which ever ruler has received that particular contributor's \$10,000.

Some of the contributions, it is said, have been cherishing the hope that possibly a decoration of some sort might be sent along with the autograph of the sovereign. Mrs. Vanderbilt of course did not suggest such an idea. But every one knows that occasionally royal decorations are bestowed for acts of charity as well as of valor, and it is not at all beyond the probabilities that such rewards may be made in this case.

As the "Livres d'Or," to give it its historical French name, the "Book of Gold" is an institution hundreds of years old. In the early seventeenth century in Venice a number of noble families presented to their sovereign the first "Livres d'Or," in which were inscribed all their names and titles.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has been quite active, her friends say, in seeking to carry out her royal plan. One of the early subscribers of \$10,000, it is said, was Henry C. Frick of Fifth avenue. Another, it is said, was Mrs. Hamilton Rice Fitzcarleton, who formerly was Mrs. George Widener of Philadelphia. Mrs. B. Henry Harrison is also said by Mrs. Vanderbilt's friends to be among those whose names will be entered in the "Livres d'Or."

Society Leaders Help
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury—the latter being the leader of Philadelphia society—were asked to contribute also. But Mr. Stotesbury, it is learned, while willing to aid any sort of general war relief decided that because of certain business relation it would be inadvisable for him to take part in this fund.

So far as could be learned, all the \$10,000 contributions thus far have come from New Yorkers.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt deeply regret that secrecy has not been maintained by those who knew about the fund.

Those who have contributed \$10,000 a piece naturally did not wish to talk about the project or the book of gold. They referred their interrogator to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

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News and Views in the World of Books

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John Masefield

"When 'The Everlasting Mercy' appeared there were passages conclusively proclaiming a new and a real poet. 'The Widow in the Bye Street' left many of Masefield's warmest admirers cold. One witty lady said it sounded to her as if an 'ordinary street walker were talking 'The Wide, Wide World.' Each volume since 'The Widow in the Bye Street' has added to the author's acclaim. Nothing, however, that John Masefield has published heretofore has quite prepared us for the excellence of the sonnets contained in the new volume, Good Friday and Other Poems (Macmillans). The first dramatic poem, 'Good Friday,' with Pilate and an innocent as the chief figures in it, has dignity and impressiveness and some well turned and quotable, if not startlingly original, lines. The device of putting supreme, unworldly wisdom in the mouth of a so-called madman is effective. One of Maarten Maartens's best novels accomplished it; Dostoevsky uses it, and Strindberg in his religious play 'Easter' has done it in the most convincing and beautiful character of Leonore. The figure of Christ does not appear in Masefield's play, and yet He permeates the atmosphere. His presence is felt in Pilate's troubled consciousness, in the madman's exquisite perceptions. Pilate and the madman again form a fine contrast for worldly and unworldly wisdom. Pilate dimly feels that he is dealing with a great sage. Procula warns him that in a dream she felt horror and a sense:

Of one man's naked intelligence
Pitted against the world and being
crushed.
Pilate grants that the sage says
wise things,
Too wise by half, and too much wisdom brings
Trouble, I find. It disagrees with
men.
We must protect him from his wisdom then.
The counterpart to this distrust of divine wisdom is found in the madman's songs:
But this uneasy current in my head

Burst, one full moon, and cleansed
me, then I saw
Truth like a perfect crystal, life its
flaw;
I told the world, but I was mad, they
said.

all things I forsook.
But that green blade of wheat
My own soul's courage, that they did
not take.

In the final song the madman
again sums up true wisdom:
Only the unafraid
Before life's roaring street
Touch beauty's feet,
Know truth, do as God bade,
Become God's son.

Although there is much that is
lovely in the slight sketch called
'Good Friday,' the content is not
comparable to the series of sonnets
that follows. Had these sonnets
been a little more carefully built
along regular lines, as it would have
been so easy for a craftsman like
Masefield to do, they would surely
have ranked among the great Eng-
lish sonnets. Not so closely packed
with emotion as Shakespeare's; not
so exquisitely elaborated as Rossetti's
'House of Life,' yet full of human
wisdom and haunting beauty. Take
the sextet of the fifth sonnet:
For in disaster, in the ruined will,
In the soiled shreds of what the brain
conceived
Something above the wreck is steady
still,
Bright above all that cannot be re-
trieved,
Grandeur of soul, a touching of the
star
That good days cover, but by which
we are.

It is a fine conclusion, though
Rossetti would never have been
satisfied with that lame anti-climax
of a last line.
The sonnets have neither titles nor
numbers, which detracts somewhat
from their usefulness. There are two
on the search for Intellectual Beauty,
beginning respectively:
Here in the self is all that man can
know
Of beauty
and,
Flesh, I have knocked at many a
dusty door,
Gone down full many a windy mid-
night lane,
Probed in old walls and felt along the
floor,
Pressed in blind hope the lighted
window pane,
But useless all, though sometimes
when the moon
Was full in heaven and the sea was
full,
Along my body's alleys came a tune
played in the tavern of the beautiful.
These are arresting, but they

naturally invite comparison with
Rossetti's incomparable sonnets on
the same subject, and by such a
standard they fall far short. The
last sonnet of the series is the most
hopeless:

Let that which is to come be as it
may,
Darkness, extinction, justice, life in-
tense,

The flies are happy in the summer
day.

Flies will be happy many summers
hence.

Time with his antique breeds that
built the Sphinx,

Time with her men to come whose
wings will tower,

Poured and will pour, not as a wise
man thinks,

But with blind force, to each his little
hour.

And when the hour has struck, comes
death or change,

Which, whether good or ill, we can-
not tell,

But the blind planet will wander
through her range,

Bearing men like us who will serve
as well.

The sun will rise, the winds that ever
move

Will blow our dust that once were
men in love.

Perhaps the very best one of all is:

These myriad days, these many
thousand hours,

A man's long life, so choked with
dusty things,

How little perfect poise with perfect
powers,

Joy at the heart and Beauty at the
springs.

One hour, or two, or three, in long
years scattered,

Sparks from a smithy that have
fired a thatch,

Are all that life has given and all
that mattered,

The rest, all heaving at a moveless
latch.

For these, so many years of useless
toil,

Despair, endeavor, and again de-
spair,

Sweat, that the base machine may
have its oil,

Idle delight to tempt one every-
where

A life upon the cross. To make
amends

Three flaming memories that the
deathbed erases.

However, all through one catches
one's breath at sudden gleams of
beauty and at splendid lines.

Even if we cease, life is a miracle.

It may be that the loosened soul may
find

Some new delight of living without
limbs,

Bodiless joy of flesh-untrammelled
mind,

Peace like a sky where starlike
spirit swims.

The entire sonnet beginning:
Man has his unseen friend, his un-
seen twin,

His straitened spirit's possibility,
tempts quotation and it is hard to
pass by without comment "roses,
those blood drops from the burning
heart of June," or the lovely lament:
O myriad dust of beauty that lies
thick

Under our feet that not a single
grain

But stirred and moved in beauty and
was quick

For one brief moon and died nor
lived again;

But when the moon rose lay upon
the grass

Pasture to living beauty, life that
was.

Rossetti would never have allowed
that repetition of the word beauty,
nor again would he have dropped
onto those short syllabic words of
the last line.

The content of these sonnets is
noble; the craftsmanship just falls
short of the greater models. With
Shakespeare and Rossetti in mind
the critic must still say of these fine son-
nets what William James said of the
monists: "Immer nicht ganz."

SOCIOLOGY

The Tyranny of Sham. By J. McCabe. Nash, 5s. n.

Such a title as this inevitably
arouses the same slight distrust
which one feels of the newspaper
correspondent who signs himself
"Anti-cant." Sham and cant are
words which people often apply to
things which they do not under-
stand; and Mr. McCabe, vigorous and
acute controversialist as he is, drops
into the same error. His vigour is
unmistakable—his book is written
"in a mood of fiery impatience with
untruth" (that is, of course, any-
thing that seems untruth to him);
but his usual acumen is much less
noticeable.

The sham he arraigns are mili-
tary, patriotic, political, economic;
the sham of the family, of the posi-
tion of woman, of the school, of the
clergy—indeed, those which he finds
in "most of the dominant ideas and
institutions of our time." Nothing
is, of course, easier for a writer so
practised as Mr. McCabe than to set
down, current calamo, the obvious
case against most of the customs he
finds in an admittedly imperfect
world. There is very little that is
fresh in his chapters—it would be
quite unnecessary for anyone who
knows his copious writings on re-
ligion, for instance, to read the chap-
ter on "The Clerical Sham"—and
when he leaves the congenial task of
destruction to attempt a construc-
tive policy he is often extraordinarily
superficial.

His exposure of "the military
sham" takes us, after all, a very little
way. War in the past he admits has
done a good deal for civilisation;
"what modern historians forget is
that the conditions have totally
changed." He is, however, a keen
supporter of the present war (which,
by the way, has come to pass despite
this complete change)—he hopes it
will end militarism and lead to in-
ternational arbitration; and on the
momentous question of a hostile
Asia, he makes the mysterious com-
ment that if we do not in time
"abandon the military system" we
may yet see "an anti-European com-
bination from the Asiatic shore of
the Pacific to the African shore of
the Atlantic." Undoubtedly we
should then have to restore our mili-
tary system! His main remedy for
"the follies of sham patriotism" are
a universal language and inter-
national weights and measures. The
first of these remedies is so simple
and easy. We can "create a tongue
far less complex than any in use
... that could be learnt in a few
months even by the untrained in-
telligence"; and "a few years will
suffice," with the help of an inter-
national commission, to make it pre-
vail in the leading countries. Then
"a Birmingham artisan could read

the latest novel of d'Annunzio or
latest play of Hauptmann without
the assistance of expert or inexperienced
translators."

The same facile and superficial
treatment he applies to politics (he
would have no Second Chamber),
the distribution of wealth, the fami-
ly (a common State nursery would
not imply "more detriment to par-
ental affection than there is in the
case of women ... who have
nurses for the child and send it later
to a distant school for the greater
part of the year"); and on the sub-
ject of education he does not impress
us as being at all closely acquainted
with modern practice.

Here and there Mr. McCabe drops
out mere catchpenny observations,
such as that the Salvation Army "is
quite the most preposterous social
sham of our age"; "our colonial
'governors,' of course, report that
loyalty is undiminished, because a
few hundred families in Melbourne
and Sydney press with undiminish-
ed snobishness to their garden-
parties"; or "the 'unclean novel'
which is usually far cleaner than
the Old Testament, but more criti-
cal."

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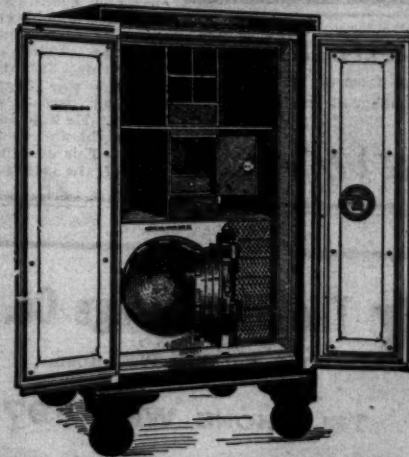
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NO TRUMP ORISON AT ROYAL AUCTION

Doubling a Convention That Is Easily Overworked By The Unwary

By An Expert

New York, April 7.—Some further bridge decisions have been sent to me for publication by Milton C. Work, chairman of the committee on laws at The Whist Club. They relate to matters that have been passed upon since the publication of the new edition of the laws of the game, which contained a very interesting appendix, reprinting all the decisions that had previously been made. Here are the new decisions:

Case.—At the tenth trick it is discovered that dummy has one card less than any one of the other players. The missing card is found in the other pack. Does the deal stand?

Decision.—Law 40 accurately covers this case. It provides that when three players have their proper number of cards and the fourth less the missing card or cards, it found, belong to the fourth player. It also provides that such player, unless dummy, is answerable for any established revoke he may have made. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the deal stands, although of course, the dummy cannot be held for a revoke.

Case.—The dealer bids one spade, the second hand two hearts, third, fourth and dealer pass. Thereupon the second hand says "double." Is there any penalty for this?

Decision.—There is no penalty, because when the third player passed the declaration was concluded.

Case.—After completion of the deal and before the bidding one player announces he has only twelve cards. Thereupon the missing card is found in the other pack. Does the deal stand?

Decision.—This case is accurately covered by law 40 and the footnote thereto. It clearly was the intent of the framers of the laws that in such event the deal should stand.

Something About Doubling

It has lately become the fashion to double a declaration in suit to show that you have none of it, but wish you had, so that you could go no trumps. If your partner can do the fairy godmother act and provide you with a trick in that suit he will go no trumps, and you are happy.

The writer has been told that the few and fleeting moments between the act of doubling and the partner's response are to some persons the very essence of excitement and suspense. Is this hand going to go game at no trumps, or will the partner meander off into some little minor suit?

It is difficult to analyze the processes that work in the mind of the average player with regard to the difference between certainty and hope. As soon as the beginner learns that certain bids are considered the correct thing by those whom he looks up to as high class players he seems to start on a hunt for opportunities to test the newly discovered engine of efficiency.

Just as soon as the ordinary player gets hold of such a theory as doubling a one trick bid to show that he has a no trump except for protection in that suit he is constantly on the look-

out for opportunities to make the experiment, and the first thing you know he is doubling on an ace and two hopes.

The only excuse for some of these doubles is that the player is anxious to show that he is up to date and knows the latest conventions, or else it must be that he wants to see how the thing works when it is tested to the limit, like the boy who wondered what would happen if he put four loads of shot in a gun and who is still in the hospital.

If the player who doubles can win six tricks with his own cards, so that even if his partner has nothing but the single stopper in the adversaries' suit he can make the odd at no trump, this double may be all right. But here is an illuminating specimen of the lengths to which it is sometimes carried by players who are too sanguine of results.

H—A 9 7 2 H—10 8 5 3
C—A K J 8 7 6 C—9 5 4
D—A 10 7 5 D—9 6 4
S—J 8 2 S—A 9 7
H—A 9 7 2 H—10 8 5 3
C—Q 10 2 C—9 5 4
D—K J 8 3 D—9 6 4
S—6 3 S—A 9 7
H—K Q J 6 4
C—3
D—Q 2
S—K Q 10 5 4

Z dealt and called the higher of two equal suits, the spade, intending to declare the hearts on the second round if the opportunity offered, so as to give his partner the choice.

A doubled and Y of course passed, waiting to see what B would do with the declaration that is forced upon him. As all B knew about the convention was that it asked him to go no trumps if he could stop the spades, he did so.

With the lead against the no trump Z saw no reason for declaring the hearts, so he passed, game in hearts being very improbable if A has a no trump in everything but spades. When it got round to Y he doubled.

This rather shook B's confidence in his partner's alleged no trump, and he thought it best to show the only four card suit he had, bidding two hearts. This Z doubled. Upon thinking it over A concluded that if his partner had a good heart suit and a stopper in spades the no trump was still the best thing for the combination, so he went back to it, and again Y doubled.

The result of this trifling with the new convention was a net loss of 600 points. The result would have been the same if B had been left in with his two hearts, doubled, with the addition of simple honors against him.

Z led the king of hearts so as to show his partner the suit he did not know about except through the double. Y discarded the "encouraging" eight of clubs. B saw he had the hearts stopped twice, so he put the ace right on and led the small diamond from dummy. The queen won, and Z shifted to the clubs, making five tricks in that suit, upon which B discarded two small hearts and spades.

The spade jack then forced the ace from B, who led the diamond, and Y led another spade, so that Z made all the rest of the tricks.

As an original bid the cards in A's hand might justify a no trump, but against a declared suit that will probably be established on the first round a no trump cannot succeed unless he finds B has almost a no trump himself.

Another convention which the average player is apt to work overtime in denying the partner's suit, without any regard to the necessity of doing so. When a good player bids two tricks in a suit, he does not care much whether he finds any of it in his dummy or not, such bids being usually made with four honors in one hand or something of that sort.

Here is a curious example of the saving this error of denying a suit may lead to. The dealer held a solid

sequence of six hearts to the ace, queen, jack alone in spades and five small cards in the other suits. He bid two hearts. The second hand held seven hearts, ace king queen of clubs and ace queen small in diamonds, no spades. Of course he passed.

Instead of letting the two trick bid alone, which would have lost only 20 points on the balance if left in, the third hand tried to deny the hearts by bidding three clubs, on seven of them to the jack, without a trick in his hand.

As it happened, the fourth hand also had a seven card suit, headed by the ace and king, and bid three spades, which he would have done even if Y had passed. Z passed, as he could not go to four hearts, even with his partner's clubs.

A figured that if B had a big spade suit Z must have had six hearts to justify his original bid of two, so that Y has none to lead. Therefore A went to three no trumps to deny the spades.

There being no reason for Y to bid clubs unless he had two or three sure tricks in that suit, and never dreaming that he had no heart to lead, Z doubled the three no trumps. As A was still confident of the soundness of his inference as to the distribution of the hearts, he redoubled, and B, who could not quite understand the situation, thought it better to pass.

Of course A made a grand slam, as Y had to lead a club. A put dummy in with the king of diamonds to make all the spades and got back with the diamonds to make the rest of the clubs. The scoring on this hand may be instructive to those who are sometimes puzzled by the values after doubling and redoubling. Seven by cards in no trump, at 40 280

Fulfilling a redoubled contract, 100
Four tricks over the contract, ... 400
For a grand slam at no trumps, 100
For three aces between partners 30

Total 910

The beginner should observe that the error in this hand is Z's not considering more carefully A's bidding no trumps, when he cannot possibly have the hearts stopped. The curious thing about the hand is that Y's bid of three clubs reduces the loss on the play by 100 points, because if Y does not bid clubs B still bids spades and A still goes no trumps, but as he will bid two only he would make five over the contract at 100 apace, whereas he actually makes four only.

Here is a rather typical example of the folly of refusing to listen to the partner's warning against persistence with a no trump. It was played at Hartford last month:

H—10 7 5 3 H—9 6 2
C—3 4 C—6 5
D—9 D—Q J 10
S—10 9 7 4 3 2 S—A 5
H—8 4 H—9 6 2
C—K Q J 7 3 2 C—6 5
D—A 8 5 4 D—Q J 10
S—8 S—A 5

H—A K Q J H—9 6 2
C—A 10 9 C—6 5
D—K 7 D—Q J 10
S—K Q J 6 S—A 5

Z dealt and bid no trump. Having the lead, A passed. Y took his partner out with two spades, which B passed. Having three honors in spades, with a small one to put Y in with and five or six other tricks, Z went back, to no trumps, whereupon Y made one more effort and bid three spades, only to drive Z to more no trumps and to confirm Y's opinion that spades would be safer, until it got up to five no trumps, when Y threw up the sponge. Neither A nor B had made a bid all this time.

As a rule when a player has once warned his partner by a take out, which is not needed, he lets the matter drop. If he is strong enough to go on like this he should bid a trick more than necessary on the first

round. That is, if Y is so sure of his spades he should have bid three, not two, the first time.

A opened with the clubs and Z held off until the third round, so as to get at least one adversary out of the suit. Then he led the king of spades, hoping the ace was on his right and that the hearts would be led next by B.

The ace of clubs was the last trick Z took, as B led the queen of diamonds and made all the rest of that suit after his partner had caught Z's king and made all his own club suit.

If Z will listen to his partner's warning it is an easy four odd and game in spades for Y, one club, one diamond and the ace of trumps being the limit of possibility for A and B. Even at hearts Z could go game if A leads anything but the singleton spade. Instead of that Z loses an even 500.

Here is a good illustration of the truth of the adage that almost anything can happen to a no trump, although it is not often that one sees a player bid two no trumps and have one of his opponents bid three no trumps over him and make it. The hand was played in Philadelphia.

H—A 7 5 H—Q 10
C—8 5 3 C—9 4
D—K 7 3 2 D—Q J 8 6 4
S—10 9 4 S—A Q 8 3
H—K J 8 3 H—Q 10
C—A Q 10 6 2 C—9 4
D—9 D—Q J 8 6 4
S—J 5 S—A Q 8 3
H—8 4 2 H—Q 10
C—K J 7 C—9 4
D—A 10 5 D—Q J 8 6 4
S—K 7 6 2 S—A Q 8 3
Z dealt and bid no trump and A

two hearts, as he had a fair chance with his two aces. Y went two no trumps, which is pushing things a trifle with only one stopper and only one possible trick outside.

B was quite satisfied with the bid and passed, but A made one more effort to get the play and bid three clubs. Had B assisted him they gone game in hearts if A will finesse the nine of clubs. Y passed the three club bid, but B now felt called upon to bid three no trumps, leaving it to his partner to go back to hearts if he was strong enough. The only advantage in B's playing the hand is that he may get spades led up to his major tenace.

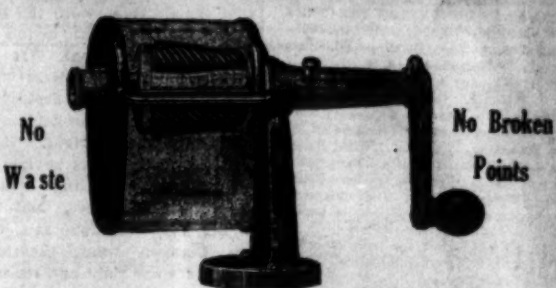
The point that B overlooks is that if he can make three odd at no trumps he can set Z's two no trumps and by doubling Y's assist can set Z for 400. Few games are worth so much.

The play was rather peculiar. Thinking Y had the hearts stopped twice, Z led that suit and I went up with the ace. A small diamond from Y and B falsecarded the queen. Z returned the ten and B was in with the jack, as Y held up the king for some reason or other. Dummy discarded a heart.

B led a small spade and Z held off, letting the jack win. This allowed A to lead a small heart and B was in again with the queen. The next lead was the nine of clubs and dummy ducked it, as Z did not cover. Had Z covered it made no difference, as B would reenter with the ace of spades.

After making all the clubs, the two heart tricks and the ace of spades finished the job. Five by cards at no trumps against a partnership that bid to make two no trumps! Y and Z can save two of these tricks, but not the game, as they carry home two kings that had ample opportunity to make.

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SHANGHAI, MAY 11, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

A German Peace?

(New York Times)

GERMANY has a new thrill of self-righteousness. A reasonable peace has been agreed upon almost unanimously. The protest of a few extreme Socialists does not matter. The great fact has been announced in the Reichstag by the Chancellor. The newspapers are allowed to discuss the forbidden topic. This is the first time "peace talk" has been permitted at all. Political opinion is united, not in the technical details, of course—that is intrinsically impossible—but in the principle.

To the editor of the Berliner Tageblatt the proposals of the Chancellor are eminently reasonable because they are not incompatible with the celebrated memorandum of the one hundred, signed by Harnack, Liszt, Delbrück, Dernburg, and others, last July, declaring that "the incorporation or annexation of politically independent nations and people accustomed to independence is to be condemned."

To the editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung it seems that the Chancellor spoke "along the lines of a decided annexation policy" wherein his reasonableness was surpassing. The editor of the Morgenpost, organ of democratic opinion, interprets the Chancellor's words to mean that Germany has no policy of "unbridled conquest," but that, on the other hand, there shall be "no surrender of those territories which Germany needs for the security of her borders and no abandonment of those political and economic guarantees which we must demand for Germany's safety." The editor of the Tagliche Rundschau, believing that the "weakening of Russia is absolutely essential," pitches his enthusiasm on the fact that the Chancellor appeared to make "the most comprehensive demands upon Russia," and made no mention of France or England. A political interpreter of the speech is powerfully and favorably impressed by the fact that the Chancellor meant was that "Belgium would come to lie in Germany's hand politically, militarily, and economically."

If the non-Teutonic mind finds herein to perceive an imposing symmetry of opinion or suspects an element of inconsistency, that is owing to its blindness. German thought is self-reconciling. That Belgium should lie in the hand of Germany, that no territory necessary to the security of Germany should be ever surrendered, and that every economic and political guarantee needful to the future of Imperial Germany should be exacted—all that is quite consistent with the principle, asserted in the memorandum of the one hundred, that the annexation or incorporation of people "accustomed to independence" is wrong. In Belgium, in Poland, in Lithuania people were not "accustomed to independence."

The proofs? They are historical, biological, ethnological, romantic, and abundant. Belgium was a Franco-British vassal State, and, besides, there were the Flemish people yearning for self-expression; therefore Belgium may lie in Germany's hand without violating the accustomed independence of a people. The Russian provinces conquered and to be conquered for the essential weakening of Russia are full of

people of Teutonic origin. For that matter, were Russian subjects ever accustomed to independence? If you speak of Serbia, is it not well known that the Servians wore the Russian yoke? But that is all in the way of immaterial argument. It is to debate the minor premises. Take the major one, Germany first of all is reasonable. A reasonable people want only what is right. Therefore what Germany wants is right. She wanted war, and that was right. Now she wants peace, and that is right. The conditions are anything that Germans want; therefore the conditions are right and reasonable.

But consider how unreasonable Germany's enemies are. They will not believe that what Germany wants is either right or reasonable. They obstinately insist that the war, which Germany now is willing on her own terms to discontinue, is a war involving two principles so profoundly antagonistic that one must prevail over the other for ever. It is not a war to be settled on conditions of profit and loss or political expediency. Says Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of War Trade:

"There are two principles of nationality. One proclaims the simple right of each man to free self-development and association with his fellows, and looks to the exercise of that right through the establishment and steady development of democratic government within each country. The other summons all the professors from all the universities, covers its political designs in a cloud of ethnological theories, sends out its secret service agents to foment insurrection and stimulate bloodshed, and in due course reaps the rewards of its efforts in the establishment of rigid tyranny, fringed by a buffer borderland of anarchy."

According to the Imperial Chancellor, Germany does not want peace really. She wants the fruits of her war with peace attached. The truth appears in the Lokai-Anzeiger, whose editor, unable to deduce from the Chancellor's speech precisely "in full detail the conditions under which the German Government is willing to sheathe the sword," exults that between the war aims set up by the statesmen of London, Paris, and Petrograd and those which the Chancellor indicates as Germany's, there exists this fundamental difference, "namely, that they have still to fight for everything they desire to achieve, whereas we, as a matter of fact, demand less than we already possess."

Why should Germany demand what she already possesses? The answer is obvious. She knows that she cannot keep it. The gains of war are more than she can continue to defend successfully, and what she offers for peace is less than her enemies can afford to take by so much that she apparently is incapable of understanding what they demand or the nature of the principle for which they contend.

Poems Worth Reading

Nero in the Hookworm District

"Sam, if ye help me pen my shoat,
When I butcher, why I mote
Gin ye a middlin'."
But Sam just gazed with vacant stare,
Settled lower in his chair,
And slowly drawled: "Wall, I swear!
And kept on fiddlin'."
"Sam, I'll tell ye what I'll do—
I'll gin ye a head and shoulder too!
Yu trifling scamp, yer ways is riddlin'!"
But Sam's mind was roving free
Where the possum feasts in a 'simmon tree.
He spat and the same time says,
"B'gee."
And kept on fiddlin'."
"Sam, big Sandy is fit ter kill.
Do you expect me to wait until
Ye get tired fiddlin'?"
But Sam's mind stopped in its wander-
ing flight
At a shady brook, where the sun perch
bite.
He answered in his tired way:
"Nope, there's nothin' doin' terday."
"Sam, yu scoundrel, if ye eat
Yu shurely got tu earn yer meat—
Nary a scrap yu'll get from me!"
But Sam just smiled with a foolish grin
As he turned his fiddle at his chin,
And answered with a lazy yawn:
"Rabbits eats fittin'," and fiddled on.
"Sam, yer a loafer, ye never was
square,
Yer a hookworm trifter, an' ye don't
tote fair."
You an' yer houn' dog are a pair—
I'd hate tu name ye!"
But Sam was thinkin' with delight
Of a big coon huntin' that very night—
Pulled out his keen splitin' and took
a bite
And answered in a way that wasp't
polite:
"Drive on, dad blame ye."

WILLIAM T. BURNS.

WATCH YOUR CHECKS

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The country seems to be afflicted just now with a plague of bad checks. Although somewhat worse than usual, this is nothing new. In fact, the methods are singularly old. The wonder is that they still work.

The president of a bank in a small Middle Western town recently was interrupted in the perusal of his morning's mail by the sudden entrance into his office of a tall, well-dressed man who slapped him familiarly on the shoulder and called him, "Bill."

"Don't you remember me?" he demanded. "Met you over at Smith's the other night." The banker could not remember ever having seen the man before, but there had been several people at the Smith's that night with bank accounts. The man went on to explain that he was in a hurry to catch a train and it had just occurred to him to stop in and ask "Bill's" bank to cash a check for him. He coolly extracted a checkbook from his vest pocket and wrote out a check for a hundred and fifty dollars. Although the man's signature suggested nothing to the banker, the check was on a well-known bank, it all seemed perfectly regular, so the banker cashed it.

Now a large number of Chicago detectives are searching for this same tall, well-dressed stranger, who has successfully worked this filthy story in nearly every state in the union, and so far as records show, has never been inside a police station. The thing is ridiculously simple. The man merely trades upon the name of the banker's most influential acquaintance—someone whose friend the banker would not care to offend. The rest is easy. Of course, he must rely a great deal on his ability as an actor, and still more on the characteristic American carelessness which has no patience with small suspicions. For instance, it would have been comparatively easy for the banker to have called Smith on the telephone and made a few pertinent inquiries concerning the alleged friend, but he did not do it. What is more, if what the detectives say is true, forty-eight other bankers didn't do it either. The American Bankers Association figures that this particular swindler averages about five hundred dollars a month from this and other ingenious stories.

It is a curious fact that the older and more unlikely a story, the more credence is usually placed in it. Swindlers that were well known when our grandfathers were boys still flourish and make a large annual dent in banking profits. Americans, as a rule, are slow to suspect people. We do not bite coins to see if they are spurious; we do not weigh the lamb chops, and some of us do not always count our change. But with a large army of crooks constantly perpetrating bank frauds of one kind or another, a certain amount of healthy suspicion seems permissible, even advisable. The bankers are doing their best to warn their own employees, but every once in a while some cashier or paying teller finds he was mistaken.

Not long ago, a stranger entered a bank in a new lumber town after banking hours on Saturday afternoon. He asked to see the cashier, to whom he presented a letter stating that he had thirty-four hundred dollars on deposit in a certain city bank about a hundred miles from there. The letter bore the letterhead of the bank and was signed by its cashier. The man explained that he needed fifteen hundred dollars immediately to place as an option on a grocery store in the new town and requested a draft for that amount on the strength of the letter.

The cashier looked up the cashier of the city bank in the register and found the signature to be correct, so, after some hesitation, he gave the man a draft for fifteen hundred dollars. But later in the afternoon, in the seclusion of his own home, the cashier began to feel a trifle nervous. Why had he felt any hesitation at all in paying the draft? Surely, the man's manner had been peculiar. All the next day, which was Sunday, the cashier worried about it, and by Monday morning he was in a cold perspiration. He could hardly wait to get to the bank to send a wire to that city cashier. An hour later his worst fears were confirmed. The bank replied that they had never heard of such an individual and that their cashier knew nothing of the letter. It was a plain case of forgery.

In this instance, however, it was not too late to act. The cashier immediately wired every clearing house in the district to stop payment on the draft and to apprehend the drawer. The same afternoon the man was caught.

While the law holds a bank responsible for accepting a forged signature, on the grounds that it is

its business to know the signatures of its depositors, it is not held liable for a raised check which it pays by mistake of fact and in good faith.

An unusual case, involving both these points of law, occurred in a Missouri town not long ago. Two firms of wholly unrelated businesses were in partnership with each other. One was a small mercantile shop in the business section, managed by a woman, and the other was a sawmill on the outskirts of the town. Both were depositors in a certain bank. The employees of the sawmill were in the habit of cashing their checks for the week's work on Saturday night at the store of the mercantile company, which checks were then deposited in the bank to the credit of the mercantile shop and charged to the account of the sawmill company.

After this arrangement had gone on for several months the sawmill company overhauled their account several hundred dollars. It then came out that five different men in the employ of the company had raised five different checks, converting such sums as \$14.60 into \$44.60, etc. In addition there had been two forgeries of the signature of the company—one, a check for \$250 and the other for \$150. All had been duly cashed by the mercantile shop and passed on to the bank.

The matter was taken to court, because the bank considered the circumstances peculiar and refused to make up the deposits. In the first place, they pointed out, it seemed a bit unusual that five different men in the employ of one concern should suddenly be seized with the temptation to raise checks and forge signatures; and it also appeared rather curious that the mercantile shop, a co-partner of the sawmill company, should know so little of their business that it would cash checks for such large amounts made out to employees. This evidence seemed to throw suspicion on the woman in the case—the woman who managed the mercantile shop, but there was no substantial proof. The bank stated that this woman handled all the banking deposits and that it would have been a simple matter for her to have altered the checks after she had purchased them from the employees; moreover, that such things were usually the product of one intellect, not five.

But the court did not agree with the bank, which was held responsible for all seven irregularities. Later, however, this decision was reversed, and the bank was compelled to stand the loss of the forgeries but not of the raised checks, which it had paid under the signatures of the sawmill company and in good faith.

The banks are becoming difficult hunting grounds for the cleverest crooks, but the merchants are daily victims. The check protector has made check-raising exceedingly difficult, but there are many firms who do not consider it necessary to use these devices. They prefer to trust to a benevolent fate to defend them from the work of the crafty check-raiser. On the contrary, some firms have employed every possible method to prevent check-raising and forgery.

In new towns built around great industrial plants, the company check is always currency, and merchants are forced to cash them. Under these circumstances, there is, of course, abundant chance for forgery. In Hopewell, Va., the new powder town built by the du Ponts on the James River, there were repeated instances of forgery and of check-raising for the first few months of the town's existence. Then the company devised a method which stopped it once and for all. Each employee is required to carry on his watch fob a photograph of himself, together with his number. When he presents a check to be cashed, the photograph on the watch fob identifies the man, and a number stamped on the check must correspond with that on the picture. Thus it becomes a reasonable certainty that James Jones, No. 2,561 is an employee of the company and presenting his own check to be cashed.

While it is not, perhaps, necessary for everybody to wear photographs with numbers on their watch fobs or coat lapels, something just as effective, if not as ornamental, should be used by every large concern. When it remains possible for a well-dressed crook to cash a bogus check in every state in the union and escape punishment, no precaution, however ridiculous, is superfluous. No merchant, trust company, manufacturer or bank is infallible—even the treasurer of the United States cashed a forged draft—but they can at least live up to their reputations as astute business men and suspect every check until it proves its innocence.

Captives' Life In The Desert

Letters written in captivity by Captain Rupert Gwatkin-Williams, R.N., of H.M. armed boarding steamer Tara, give graphic details of his life as a prisoner in the North African desert. He and 91 of his crew were saved from the Tara last November after she had been torpedoed off the Tripoli coast.

"I think it would be a comfort to the people who have relatives in the hands of the Turks to see how well they treat their prisoners," said Mrs. Gwatkin-Williams, the captain's wife, last night. "and it is for that reason that I am allowing the letters I have received to be published. They show that the Turks have proved themselves gentlemen in their treatment of the prisoners."

Life in a Cave

Following are three of the letters:—
November 13.—I am a prisoner of war, the Tara having been sunk by a submarine. Our boats were towed into a port in Cyrenaica (Tripoli), where we are interned. Life is very simple. We have rice and a biscuit each day. The Turkish officers are most kind and are no better off than ourselves, as the country is a desert, without houses, water, or food. We live in a cave and are in no danger from the Senussi (passage censored by the Turks), as we are protected by the Turkish Army. At first we were very hungry, but now it is better, and I had a wash yesterday, the first since November 5.

We fought the ship to the end, and the guns until they were under water. I went down with her, fully dressed and without a lifebelt. Most of us were naked, but the Turks have kindly set us up in Arab clothes, which are very nice, and we are gradually getting more comfortable. I saved some of my money but have lost everything else.

We lost 12 men with the ship, and saved 92. Two are badly injured, and a few more slightly. I got off with a scratch or two, and am now teetotal, non-smoker, and vegetarian! And very fit on it! We hope to have some provisions sent from Alexandria, so if the coast is blockaded we shall not immediately starve to death.

Letters Care of Enver's Brother

November 26.—I am still alive and well and am still a prisoner of war of the Senussi, but hope to be free some day. We have just finished an eleven days' march into the interior and are now camped by a well in the deserts of Cyrenaica, where we expect to remain to the end of the war. We get the same food that the soldiers have, a teaspoonful of flour, and a teaspoonful of rice every day, and a week ago we had some meat. Now we are by a well and can get as much water as we want to drink and, I hope, to wash. Address letters c/o General Nuri Pasha [Enver Pasha's brother], Commander-in-Chief of the N. African Troops, Sollum, Alexandria. Send me an old suit of clothes and any food, such as chocolate.

Starving Pending Christmas

December 24.—This is Christmas Eve. A Turkish officer is passing through our camp on his way to Sollum, and has kindly promised to take letters for us. I have no idea when they will be able to go on from there. But General Nuri Pasha is so kind that I am sure he has made some arrangements by now through Geneva or some other way. We have had no news of our homes or the outside world for seven weeks, and we long to get letters and to know that our dear ones know that we are alive.

We shall think a lot of you all tomorrow (Christmas Day), and I know you will think of us. Our time is two hours earlier than yours. We have been starving ourselves for a week so as to have a good feed, and this is a list of our good things. Don't they make your mouth water? Two kids (legs and ribs only)

between 95 of us.
A pudding (rice boiled and mixed with flour and a long-saved lump of sugar).
Soup made from the meat and thickened with flour and rice, and some salt if we can get it.
Bread—lovely stuff made of flour and water and baked in hot ashes for half an hour.

Boiled rice—half a pound each.

Carols Round the Fire

We were hoping for tea and sugar as well, but they have not arrived in time. But in any case we will have a lovely big feed and go to bed not a bit hungry. We will sing Christmas carols round the fire in the evening, or, at least, as much of them as we can remember. It rained yesterday—the first for eleven months—and we got very wet and cold, but in God's mercy it is fine today and we are dry again. We are building up stone walls round our tent, so, I hope, will not feel it so much when the rains really start.

I have kept wonderful health and have had no dysentery or anything the matter with me so far. But I shall be very glad when more clothes, shoes, and some soap arrive, as it is very cold at night. We wonder much how the war is going on, but food is our one main and nearly sole topic of conversation and engrosses all our energy. We have all got tents of sorts to cover us now, and the Senussi officer in charge of us is kindness itself, but he can get very little in this desert country.

Men's Small Feasts

The men eat enormous quantities of snails, but I have not taken to them yet and am entirely a vegetarian. I exchange my half-ounce of meat for part of another man's rice ration—an arrangement that suits both of us. I get quantity and he gets quality. We hope some day to get onion, oil, or tomato sauce to flavor our rice with; it will be a very great treat.

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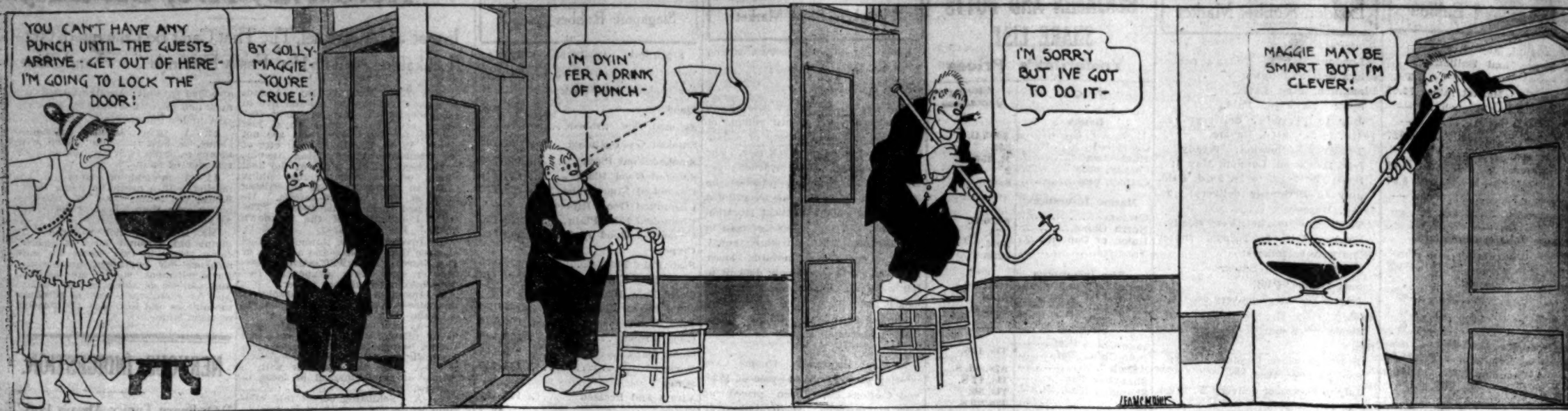
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Touch of Color in Dress

Paris, April 8.—Someone called wearing the long crape veil or a black mourning veil of some sort. The upper classes have modified

their mourning garb to some extent, but not very generally, and they are scarcely likely to do so, for, besides being a mark of their own sorrow, it is also a sign of having given a man to the country, that long crape veil, and the women who wear it in the right way are looked at with added respect. Yet in spite of all the crape there is also a good deal of color to be seen in Parisian dress this year, not a great deal of it at a time, but light touches on dull shades.

To use color successfully on a dress needs a trained taste, and many women avoid it altogether for fear of abusing it. You see a black dress, a cream one, or one in the favorite shade of beige, and you know it needs just one touch of color, but to know just where to put that touch is not easy. A Japanese could certainly tell you, and a Frenchwoman very often could be relied on to indicate the place. But the surest person of all is a trained and well-known Parisian dressmaker of long experience.

Importance of Detail
A typical case was a black Liberty dress with a slightly raised waist line

of jet beads, a row of the same a little more than halfway down the skirt, and another round the edge of it. It was becomingly full, and the beads held the fullness within bounds. The décolleté was V shaped, and had a delicate, fugitive frill of black tulle to soften the lines. On the straight corsage, at the left side, were set two rosebuds, one above the other at a distance of about two inches. The effect was charming and just right. Had they been placed at angles they would have marred the line of the dress, which was straight and very simple; had they been placed together they would have been too much at a time.

Another dress was in shimmering crepe de Chine in a shade which the French call *sable*, but which we might call something between biscuit and beige. The crepe de Chine was covered with a delicate lace in a shade slightly darker, and the effect was like the ripple of moonlight on water. This dress had a note of vivid gold on the décolleté corsage in the form of an inner swathing of gold *faïte*. There were short sleeves made with frills, two of them, and the skirt was rather short and simply draped. A lovely turquoise and gold dinner dress spoke for the beauty of Lyons silk. Even on the tailor-mades the

note of color was noticeable by its fitness. A dark blue had pastel blue embroideries, and a very dull grey had silver buttons. It is always the uplifting note which puts the whole thing in tune.

The White Hat

In hat-making you get the same delicate introduction of some touch of color this season, although a good many women still stick to the all-black, blue, or the all-white hat. You see big sailor-hats with colored bands of ribbon, but the colors are not bright and generally they are blended into softly-brocaded flowers. You see a small toque with a stiff flounce sitting up all round it, and at the left side, just over the eyebrow, is a small flower. You see royal blue ribbon used on a black hat, but the blue hides always just a little bit shyly behind a bit of black. White is also a color in dress, as it is in a garden, and the French milliner uses it with remarkable skill. Always in Paris the white hat is worn in some form or another, though it has not yet found any new and definite expression this season.

The brims of the big hats have not only to be broad, but the broadness varies. A brim may be broad in one part and almost narrow in another; indeed, the brim that is broad all round is dull. The hat is worn straight, well on the head but not crushed down, and just now most hats have a veil. To say that there is any particular fashion in wearing veils is not possible, because every woman puts her veil on in a personal manner. The main thing is to put it on tidily and in such a way as to allow you to take it off easily. The only veil that can be lifted gracefully

is the loose floating one; all the short ones should be taken off.

Handbags and Neck Ruffles

The handbag can also give a note of color to a dress or costume, but as a rule it is better kept low in tone. A black and steel bag with a black and white dress or an all-black tailored looks well, and there are some rather beautiful embroidered bags in many soft colors which go charmingly with taffeta dresses. The sunshade also has color, but most women will use last year's shades in war time.

The neck ruffle comes in feathers, in tulle, in ribbon; and it shows a tendency to be colored. But it will never be smart. It makes you think of those poor landscape pictures where the artist has put his cattle knee deep in the grass because he can't draw their legs. The neck ruffle hides the weak points of the throat ornaments in just the same way. Moreover, it quite spoils the neat, firm line of neck and shoulder,

which adds so much to the smartness of the appearance. We can avoid all such little slovenliness in dress in war-time without being extravagant or too thoughtful over the things we shall wear, and what we learn in the hard, lean years will help to keep us simple in the better years to come.

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity

will conduct an

International Montessori Training Course

For Teachers, Parents, and those interested in Child Welfare during

June, July, August, September.

Detailed information may be had by addressing

MRS. BASSITY,

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It is the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

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Agents for ChinaARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

Natural Milk Sherbet



One Tin BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, 3 cups Sugar, half-pint bottle Loganberry Juice, and the beaten whites of three eggs. Bring milk to boil and stir in the sugar and boil for a few minutes longer. Cool and freeze, when half frozen stir in the Loganberry Juice and egg whites. Freeze to the consistency of ice-cream.

Juice of any other acidous fruits may be used instead of Loganberry.

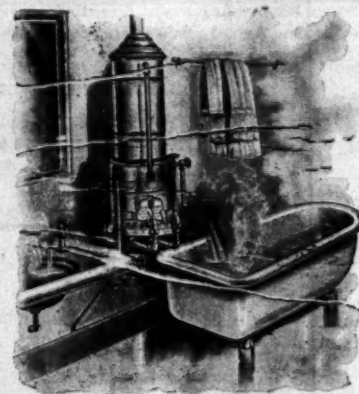
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Pure Food
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 10, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Mex. Dollars: Market rates: 72.05
 Shanghai Gold Bars: \$78 touch...
 Bar Silver: 1927
 Copper Cash: 1927
 Sovereigns:
 buying rate, @ 3-1-Tis. 6.48
 Exch. @ 72.3-Mex. 8.97
 Peking Bar: 1927
 Native Interest: 1927

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 35½d.
 Bank rate of discount: 5%
 Market rate of discount: 4%
 3 m-s: 4%
 6 m-s: 4%
 12 m-s: 4%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.25
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.: \$476½
 Consols: 1927

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 3-1
 London: Demand 3-1½
 India: T.T. 229
 Paris: T.T. 434½
 New York: T.T. 73
 New York: Demand 73½
 Hongkong: T.T. 72½
 Japan: T.T. 69
 Batavia: T.T. 175½

Banks' Buying Rates
 London: 4 m-s. Cds. 3-2½
 London: 4 m-s. Docy. 3-2½
 London: 6 m-s. Cds. 3-2½
 London: 6 m-s. Docy. 3-2½
 Paris: 4 m-s. 460½
 New York: 4 m-s. 76

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY
 Hk. Tis. 1-France: 6.66
 Hk. Tis. 1-Mex.: 4.98
 Gold: 1-Hk. Tis.: 1.20
 Hk. Tis. 1-Yen: 1.67
 Hk. Tis. 1-Rupiah: 2.68
 " 1-Roubles: 2.73
 " 1-Mex. \$.: 1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
 Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)
 Mexican Dollars, 72.025
 Chinese Dollars, 71.9875
 On Peking, Demand, 105½
 On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
 On Newchwang, Demand, 80½
 On Hankow, Demand, 103½
 On Chungking, Demand, 116½
 On Nanchang, Demand, 73½
 On Foochow, Demand, 95½
 On Amoy, Demand, 71½
 On Swatow, Demand, 71½
 On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 71½
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 71½
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 71½
 May 10, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions
 Shanghai, May 10, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Anglo-Dutch Tis. 6.00
 Anglo-Javas Tis. 11.50
 Direct Business Reported
 Moutries \$35.00
 Kroweeks Tis. 19.00

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, May 8.—Today's cotton prices were:—
 Mid-American Spot: 8.29d.
 May-June: 8.02d.
 October-November: 7.83d.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service
 London, May 9.—Following are today's rates and prices:—
 Consols 2½% for a-c: 157
 Cheques on London at Paris: Frs. 28.27
 T.T. on London at New York: \$47.76½
 Bar Silver Spot: 35½d.
 Market rate of Discount: 4%
 Egyptian Cotton Brown: 11.33d.
 Sindh and Bengal Cotton: 6.15d.
 Mid-American Cotton: 8.29d.
 Deliveries China Silk: 53 bales
 Deliveries Canton Silk: 16
 Deliveries Japan Silk: 42
 Tone of Tea Market, Firm.
 Plantation Rubber June 2s. 10½d. Paid.

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 Established 20 years.
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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, May 8.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—
 Plantation, First Latex.
 Spot: 2s. 9½d. Paid.
 July to December delivery: 2s. 10¼d. to 2s. 10½d. Buyers.
 Tendency of market: Steady.
 Last Quotation, London, May 6: Spot: 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 9¾d. Paid.
 July to December delivery: 2s. 10¼d. Buyers.
 Tendency of market: Very steady.
 London, May 9.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—
 Plantation, First Latex.
 Spot: 2s. 10d. Paid.
 July to December delivery: 2s. 11¼d. Paid.
 Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.
 Previous Prices, London, May 8: Spot: 2s. 9½d. Paid.
 July to December delivery: 2s. 10¼d. to 2s. 10½d. Buyers.
 Tendency of market: Steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, May 9.—Today's metal market prices were as follows:—
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.: 129 0 0
 American Electrolytic 90-90% Copper f. o. b.: 153 0 0
 Lead L. B. C. f. i. f. per ton: Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.: 34 0 0
 Quicksilver, Second hand: 16 15 0
 Tin Warehouse L. o. b. (1st Extra in tank): 19 10 0
 Tinplate, L. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b.: 36 0 0
 Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%): 18½
 Standard Tin (Cash): 19 10 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.: 95 0 0
 Galvanized Sheet 24 Gauge f. o. b.: 23 0 0
 Standard Tin (3 Months): 198 5 0

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital: £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital: £50,000,000

Paid Up Capital: £50,000,000

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Assurance Fund (31-3-15) £9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed £31,700,000.00

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AND The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

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Head Office: Shanghai

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

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Lo SUN, YEE TEE-CHEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

Marine Insurances

Fire Insurances

Shipping

Mining

Docks

Wharves

Lands and Hotels

Cotton Mills

Industries

Stores

Rubbers (Local)

Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 9 was 140 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, May 5.—Messrs. Moxon & Taylor write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The week under review has shown a considerably diminished volume of business, and for a variety of causes the market is on the weak side. The high Exchange, which invariably exercises a detrimental influence on investment stocks, the continued uncertainty of the political situation in China, and the efflux of coin in considerable quantities from Shanghai, have all contributed towards lower rates, and it is exceedingly difficult to tell when an improvement may be looked for.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at \$725 to a small extent.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering at the reduced rate of \$930, and Cantons have been placed at \$400 ex dividend. North Chinas at \$180, and Yangtses at \$285 are unchanged from last week.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires could be placed at \$157 ex dividend, and Hongkong Fires at \$393.

Shipping.—Douglases have kept fairly steady during the week, and at the close are wanted at \$123½. Preferred Indos are offering at \$38½ and the Deferred Indos touched as low as \$34½, afterwards recovering to \$124½ for cash with \$128 done for June, but at the close for reasons above indicated, the market is weaker with sellers offering at \$120. Star Ferries have been done at \$38½ and Steamboats at \$22½. Waterboats all have come to business at \$15½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have continued their downward course, and a fair volume of business has been done between \$111 and \$108, closing with sellers at \$107. Lurons are weaker with shares offering at \$32.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats following on the reduced output have receded to Tis. 26 business done for cash. Rubins continue to offer at \$290, Urals at 35s. 6d. and Tronohs at 40s. 6d. Shells are offering at 97s. 6d. with no business reported.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are in demand at \$78 and Hongkong Docks have fallen away to \$112. Shanghai Docks have been transacted at Tis. 77½. Hongkong Wharves at Tis. 90 and New Engineering at Tis. 10½ are unchanged from last quotations.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are offering at \$98 and Hongkong Lands at \$103½. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$115 and Humphreys Estates have been the medium of a small business at \$7 with further shares offering at the rate. West Points at \$38½ and Kowloon Lands at \$38 are quiet with nothing doing.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers in Shanghai at Tis. 134. Shanghai Cottons have changed hands at \$48, and but are a bit easier at the close. Kung Yiks at Tis. 12½, and Yangtses at Tis. 5 are both quiet.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric have sellers at \$48, and Hongkong Trams, following on the better published returns, are wanted at \$6.15. China Lights could be placed at \$4½.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending April 29, 1916 is as follows:—

Receipts for week

Aggregate Receipts for 17 weeks

This year: \$17,252

Last year: 10,200

Increase: 7,052

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have come to business at \$10, and China Providents at \$9.10. Watsons after a small business at \$7 have further buyers at the rate. Dairy Farms are offering at \$35 to a small extent. Peak Trams (old) at \$10.20 and (new) at \$5 cents could be placed at quotations. Ropes are wanted at \$34½, and Cements at \$9.55.

Companies Reports.—The following

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, April 28.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet

Smoked Fine Ribbed

Smoked Good Ribbed

Smoked Fine Plain

Smoked Good Plain

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed

Unsmoked Good Ribbed

Unsmoked Fine Plain

Unsmoked Good Plain

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin

Good Pale Thin

Good Pale Blanket

Good Brown Blanket

Fine Brown

Good Brown

Good Dark

Barky

Virgin and Pressed

Loose

Cupwashing

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet

Catalogued for sale

Sold

Since our last report the London market continued its downward course. In sympathy herewith the auction yesterday opened up rather inactive. As the sale progressed the American buyers took a keener interest, and the demand became quite satisfactory. Pale Crepe fluctuated between \$171-179 and ribbed smoked sheet between \$171-163. All other grades of Crepes were in good demand at declining prices. The competition for native Sheet was very keen and up to \$159 was paid for this grade.

During the afternoon the demand slackened off and prices were in consequence easier.

The auction was continued this morning when prices all round were a few points lower than yesterday.

Banks' buying rate on London: 3 m-s. 2 4 25-22

Banks' buying rate on London: demand 2 4

Banks' buying rate on New York: demand 56½ (Meyer and Measor.)

Companies have issued their Annual Reports.

Indo China S. N. Co., Ltd.

"Including the amount of \$7,224 14s. 6d. brought forward from last year the net profit amounts to \$101,436 10s. 6d. Out of this balance it is proposed to pay a Final Dividend of 3 per cent. on the "Preferred" and "Deferred" shares (making a total of 6 per cent. for the year), which will amount to \$14,876 14s., also a Bonus of 10s. per share on the "Deferred" shares, absorbing \$14,794 10s., to place to General Reserve \$35,000, to increase Underwriting Account by \$12,770 12s. 6d., leaving the sum of \$12,994 15s. to be carried forward to next year's account. From the dividend on the Preferred shares Income Tax will be deducted, but not from the Dividend on Deferred shares on the Hongkong Register. The dividend on shares on the Hongkong Register will be paid at the rate of 1-11 per dollar. (The equivalent of 13 at 1-11 is \$6.78)."

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

The Directors recommend the following distribution of Profits:—

Dividend \$2.25 per share: \$135,000.00

Write off Plant: 175,000.00

Write off New Property: 25,000.00

Write off Old Property: 10,000.00

Write off Furniture: 241.35

Place to Reserve: 100,000.00

Bonus to Staff: \$686.79

Carry forward: 110,553.42

\$564,486.56

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Bar silver spot, 35½d., paid.

12 Ways to Make A Million; Here They Are; Get Busy

Invent an Auto Fuel, Tire That Can't Be Punctured, Non-Leakable Fountain Pen, Easily Fastened Corset and Shoe

New York, April 12.—Do you want to make a million dollars and live in affluence for the rest of your life? There are twelve good ways just waiting for you, and they are not secret. W. R. Hotchkiss, a director of the Cheltenham Advertising Agency, gave them out last night at the final dinner of the year of the Sphinx Club, an organization of advertising men, at the Waldorf-Astoria. He mentioned them in his speech, "The Sales Possibilities of the Unknown World." Here they are:

1.—Invent a new automobile fuel cheaper than gasoline and as good, or a carburetor that will convert kerosene or some other inexpensive fuel into thoroughly efficient power.

2.—Invent a tire that is absolutely puncture-proof and as anti-skid as a chain.

3.—A non-leakable fountain pen, easily fillable, with an ink well that cannot be upset and that works automatically for filling the pen.

4.—A shoe that fastens with a couple of snaps instead of laces or buttons.

5.—A quickfitting corset that clips tight to the figure without lacing.

6.—A moth-proof wardrobe for summer homes, with an attachment to remove the smell of camphor or tar from the clothing.

7.—An automatic rug beater that can be set up in the yard and that will vibrate by electricity and hammer out the dust.

8.—A window screen that rolls up like a window shade, easily detachable.

9.—A secure, easy to remove window shade bracket that will not damage the window casing.

10.—A man's collar that won't choke him while being worn, that can be

attached without buttons that rub the neck and have an affinity for the dark spot under the chin.

11.—A twin bottle containing iodine, the best antiseptic known, with means to apply it neatly, and a quick remover of stains.

12.—A method of supplying the market with a means of using carrot flakes, the beauty food of nature—better even than wheat or corn—and as yet undeveloped.

Mr. Hotchkiss, not satisfied with giving out a round dozen of suggestions, threw in two more for good measure—for engineers, an elevator for department stores not as slow and tedious as those in use today; and for chemists, a way to eliminate mosquitoes and to relieve the torment of their stings.

NERVOUS INDIGESTION.

"Ordinary Tonics Always Bad."

A Physician's Views on Diet.

"Nervous indigestion" has become a very common complaint, said a physician recently, lecturing at the Institute of Hygiene, London.

Ordinary tonics, said the lecturer, are always bad for weak digestion, and quinine, iron, arsenic, and such things, although they may bring about a ravenous appetite for a few days, invariably have a reaction.

Special diet is, however, frequently necessary—particularly in hot climates—and for this purpose the "therapeutic food," Sanatogen, proves very useful. Its chief value lies in the fact that it directly tones and invigorates the nerves with which the stomach and other digestive organs are equipped, and on which their efficiency depends.

At the same time Sanatogen is itself a food, giving the maximum of concentrated nutriment with the minimum of bulk, and being absorbed by the weakest stomach without any strain on the digestive powers.

The result is that the sufferer from nervous indigestion can greatly reduce and simplify his ordinary diet whilst actually increasing his nutrition by means of Sanatogen.

Moreover, his whole nerve-energy is increased so that the nerves controlling the stomach, etc., become stronger and more efficient, with the result that a radical change for the better is soon established.

A Word of Warning

Sufferers from nervous indigestion would do well to bear in mind the above warning as to the ill effects of ordinary tonics. The best plan is to take a course of Sanatogen and at the same time to consult a physician who will correct any fundamental error in the diet or mode of life.

A word must be said as to the composition of this food. Sanatogen contains the purest and finest casein obtainable, derived from the rich milk-supply of Cornwall, England, where the preparation is manufactured. And the casein in Sanatogen is perfectly combined with organic phosphorus by a unique chemical process which is used solely by the makers of Sanatogen, and the nature of which has not been disclosed.

Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes. Those who wish to learn more about it should send a post-card, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1,

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

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28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
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Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankou Pnom-Penh
Banks:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. ROEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
Total \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fochow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
Hioho New York Yokohama

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Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 8,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Bombay Hailan Peking

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(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin)

Chetoo Newchwang Vladivostok

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,350,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,410,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London Port Arthur

Bombay Liayong S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sinanfu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin NewchwangTokio

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Golds, 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Golds, 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balak

Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tingst

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Bombay Milan Soerabaya

Calcutta New York Tokyo

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

Macao San Francisco

Macassar S. Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed on Tels at 2 1/4% per annum. Dollars at 1 1/4% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHEN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specialty authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungting Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 11	11 P.M.	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
21 P.M.		Seattle	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25		San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 3 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	A. T. Co.
3 P.M.		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4 noon		Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5		Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
12 noon		Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Hasel Dollar	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 11 5.00	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
12 7.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 9.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
June 6 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 15 9.30	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17 P.M.	London via Ports	Glenfleur	Br.	Glen Line
18 D.L.	London	Orford	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
19 P.M.	Marseilles	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21 6.30	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
21 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Cordillere	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
24 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28 7.00	London via Cape	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. T. Co.
28	London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
29 9.30	Marseilles, London	Decallion	Br.	R. & S.
29 D.L.	London	Lycos	Br.	R. & S.
June 6 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Cydonia	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
11 A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pelene	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	C. M. S. Co.
28 9.30	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
29 9.30	Marseilles etc.	Nyansa	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 11 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12 8.00	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hainfeng	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13 A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangchi	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16 P.M.	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
22 P.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26 6.00	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 12 8.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
13 3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
15 D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
16 10.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 11 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11 M.N.	do	Tale maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13 M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14 M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15 M.N.	do	Kiangtso	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16 M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17 M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18 M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20 M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21 M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22 M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 10	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsiao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	N. S. C. V.
May 10	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	
May 10	Swatow	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	
May 10	Vladivostok	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
May 10	Japan	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 10	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 10	London	Tenyo maru	7385	Jap.	A. T. Co.
10	Hankow etc.	Tehching	969	Br.	Geddes & Co.
10	Hongkong	Chiyen	2111	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1908	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	Foochow	Hsinning	1428	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	Vancouver etc.	Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.
10	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsiao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.I.	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. crn.	9215	-30	500	Day
P.O.B.I.	May 3	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	620	8	95	Goss

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for London:—Mr. J. Seel, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Meugens and child. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Meuser and child, Mr. H. M. Tuska, Mr. J. A. Lewis, Rev. and Mrs. Banning, Mr. H. B. Atwill, Mr. L. M. Crawford, Mr. Bishen Singh, Mr. P. Kohn, Mr. Ka Ming, Mr. Yu Chohai, Mr. Lo Chun-yu, Mr. P. N. Jalugue. For New York:—Mr. W. A. Stehler, Mr. J. N. Joyner, Mr. Liang Pei-yang, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Nieh. For Hartford:—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Roots and children. For Washington:—Dr. and Mrs. Yen and child. For Omaha:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Trued and 2 children. For Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. Delroy and

child, Mr. G. Delroy. For Yokohama:—Mr. G. E. Brown, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Miss E. Wadman. For Nagasaki:—Mr. N. Takeuchi, Mr. I. Beck. For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Smoeckh and child, Miss Judah, Mrs. L. Mischner, Mr. D. C. Hua, Mrs. Hua and child, Mrs. Hua, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Williams, Mrs. Menden, Mr. J. MacDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Goldenberg, Mr. Stone Sung.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hirano Maru	May 3
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 6
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Miyasaki Maru	Mar. 22
Merionethshire	May 8
Nelus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Protestant	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 28
Teresias	Apr. 9
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazona	Mar. 23
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesian	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 3
Kanara**	Apr. 17
Namur**	May 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Kenkon Maru	May 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Monteagle	May 3
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrawadi	May 9
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Bersil Dollar	May 10
China	Apr. 26
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	May 9
Yucatan	May 8

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Agamemnon	Sailed	*Due
Antiochus	Apr. 8	June 17
Atrous	July 1	
Carnarvonshire	June 8	
Carnarvonshire	May 30	
Decallion	Feb. 27	May 20
Idomeneus	Mar. 26	May 27
Kashima Maru	Apr. 1	June 27
Laomedon	Dec. 19	May 15
Lycos	Mar. 11	May 17
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 23
Mentor	Apr. 1	June 3
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Nagoya**	June 6	
Nellore	Apr. 15	June 10
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 14
Nyansa	Apr. 15	May 29
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 20
Pingsuey	July 28	
Phemius	Apr. 21	June 28
Prism	July 9	
Somali**	June 22	
Telamon	July 16	
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM SYDNEY

FROM Marseilles

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

FROM NEW YORK

FROM BOMBAY

FROM HONGKONG

FROM SHANGHAI

FROM TIENTSIN

FROM CHINA

FROM MANILA

FROM SHIMODA

FROM YOKOHAMA

FROM KOBÉ

FROM NAGASAKI

FROM OSAKA

FROM KYOTO

FROM FUKUOKA

FROM SAKAI

FROM YAMAGUCHI

FROM MATSUYAMA

FROM TOKYO

FROM HIRATA

FROM KAWASAKI

FROM UTSUNOMIYA

FROM MAIBARA

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FROM KANAGAWA

Germans' Gains at Verdun Last No More Than a Day

Position Now as it Was Before Last Offensive; Assaulting Division Loses Half Its Strength

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 9.—A semi-official communique says that matters are taking a good turn at Verdun. "We now regularly recapture on the morrow the slight and costly ephemeral gains made by the enemy the day before. Thanks to the untiring heroism of our troops, the situation on both banks of the Meuse has been re-established as it was before the last renewal of the formidable German offensive."

The slight advantages obtained by the Germans west of the Meuse, near Hill 304, as reported yesterday, were annulled less than twenty-four hours afterwards and the occupants of the small fortifications and work all killed or taken prisoners after an energetic French counter-attack.

East of the Meuse the 500 meters of trenches on the Haudromont-Douaumont sector were retaken entirely in bloody struggles with grenades and bayonets, in which fresh losses were inflicted on a German division, which had already lost fifty per cent of its effective strength on Sunday.

This check will be felt by the Germans very severely as their offensive seems likely to have had a political character and between their reply to President Wilson and the meeting of the Reichstag they had to be victorious, 75th Day of Battle

The 75th day of the battle of Verdun saw the French again defeat the Germans by their stern resistance and then counter-attack successfully.

The communique issued yesterday afternoon said: Fighting west of the Meuse raged very fiercely throughout the night. The Germans made furious attacks on Hill 304 which were completely smashed, resulting in extremely heavy losses to the enemy. Then the French sharply attacked, regaining the ground eastward of Hill 304 where the Germans obtained a footing yesterday.

There were also a series of night engagements southward of Haudromont Wood. We drove the Germans from the greater part of the line into which they made their way yesterday.

We took numbers of prisoners. It is confirmed that the German offensive here cost the enemy heavy sacrifices.

French Batteries Active
The French batteries displayed great activity westward of Pont-aux-Mousses.

French aeroplanes felled two German machines near Verdun.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, Avoucourt Wood and the whole region of Hill 304 were bombarded with undiminished violence.

A German attack in the afternoon on Hill 287, west of Hill 304, was stopped by our curtain and maxim fire.

There was active artillery work on the right of the Meuse and in Woivreux.

British Trenches Entered
London, May 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was some activity last night at different points of the line. The enemy, after a heavy bombardment, entered our trenches east of Thiepval Wood and caused some casualties before they were driven out. The enemy left some dead and one prisoner in our trenches.

We successfully raided the enemy's trenches north of Thiepval Wood, driving the occupants into their dug-outs, where they were effectively bombed.

We were also successful in an enterprise near Fromelles, entering some hostile trenches which were well occupied and inflicting a considerable number of casualties. Our casualties in both cases were very

ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT MAKING SUGAR CONTRACT

Mr. W. M. Hughes Foresees Market Flooded With Beet; Wants Price Controlled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 9.—In a speech made at a meeting of representatives of cane-sugar producers in India, Egypt and other parts of the British Empire held at Caxton Hall yesterday the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said that he did not doubt that the Empire could produce all the sugar it required. As after the war the market would be flooded with beet sugar he suggested that the Imperial Government should guarantee to take a certain quantity of cane-sugar at a minimum price from each part of the Empire.

The air-ship was middle-sized but it seems certain that the crew numbered more than the twelve Germans captured as two bodies have been found in the debris and others may have been killed by shell-fire. It is also thought very probable that some Bulgarians were on board and are now fugitives. If so it is almost certain that they will be caught.

The credit for the destruction of the Zeppelin belongs to the naval gunners, which lamed the air-ship almost at the first volley, when it was travelling very low.

Probably the air-ship was set on fire by the crew. The envelope has been consumed and the framework is bent and broken.

A British middy who was first on the scene of the wreck secured the flag. It is understood that the propeller will be given to the battleship which scored the first hit.

Situation in Greece Becomes Threatening

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, May 8.—Owing to the threatening situation in Greece, Prince George of Greece has cancelled his summer holiday in Denmark and is going direct to Greece.

Beaconsfield Is The Champion

(Continued from Page 1)
Hill 100..... 158-1
Mr. Elretus' bay Dixie, Mr. Vidsa..... 158-2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey White Nile, Mr. Williams..... 158-3
Also ran: Pingwu Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Prude (Mr. Watts), Simple Simon (Mr. J. Johnston), Clonmel (Mr. J. A. Brand).

Another runaway, Hazelnut getting a flying start and never being approached. Won by many lengths; six—Time, 5:13.2-5.

Parti-mutuel, to win \$14.30. Places, 1st \$5.90, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$7.40.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 489, 2nd 660, 3rd 267.

5.—The Yangtze Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have started at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs.—One Mile and Three-quarters.

6.—The Consolation Cup.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a Quarter.

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Fly Bird, Mr. Johnston..... 161-1
Mr. Jeronim's grey Blazon, Mr. Wulleumier..... 155-2

REJOICINGS AT SALONICA WHEN ZEP IS DESTROYED

Bulgarians Believed to Have Been on Board; Success Credited to Warships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 8.—Reuter's Special Correspondent at Salonica telegraphs that there are great rejoicings at the destruction, on the 5th, of what is believed to be the only Zeppelin in the Balkans.

The air-ship was middle-sized but it seems certain that the crew numbered more than the twelve Germans captured as two bodies have been found in the debris and others may have been killed by shell-fire. It is also thought very probable that some Bulgarians were on board and are now fugitives. If so it is almost certain that they will be caught.

The credit for the destruction of the Zeppelin belongs to the naval gunners, which lamed the air-ship almost at the first volley, when it was travelling very low.

Probably the air-ship was set on fire by the crew. The envelope has been consumed and the framework is bent and broken.

A British middy who was first on the scene of the wreck secured the flag. It is understood that the propeller will be given to the battleship which scored the first hit.

Parti-mutuel, to win \$6.10. Places, 1st \$12.40, 2nd \$11.70, 3rd \$7.10.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 100, 2nd 259, 3rd 545.

8.—The Manchu Stakes.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this Meeting that have started and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.

9.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second Pony, Tls. 300. Third Pony, Tls. 200. For all China Ponies, Winners at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' brown Cranfield, Mr. Stewart..... 155-1
Mr. Ezra's grey Silverwood, Mr. J. I. Ezra..... 160-2
Mr. Ellis Kadourie's grey Cocos Chief, Mr. Hill..... 158-3
Also ran: The Raj (Mr. Commons), Ironmonger (Mr. Johnston).

Cranfield, too, showed the liking of the "fields" for mud, running quite differently and strolling away from Silverwood to a four length win; the same—Time, 2:55.3-5.

Parti-mutuel, to win \$9.70. Places, 1st \$8.10, 2nd \$17.10.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 376, 2nd 290, 3rd 617.

10.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second Pony, Tls. 300. Third Pony, Tls. 200. For all China Ponies, Winners at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.

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Parti-mutuel, to win \$9.70. Places, 1st \$8.10, 2nd \$17.10.

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Members' sweep, 1st ticket 376, 2nd 290, 3rd 617.

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Members' sweep, 1st ticket 376, 2nd 290, 3rd 617.

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Parti-mutuel, to win \$9.70. Places, 1st \$8.10, 2nd \$17.10.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket 376, 2nd 290, 3rd 617.

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gr. Tukki Tukki, Mr. Heard

Also ran: Gross Page (Mr. Springfield), The Cub (Mr. Commons), The Myra (Mr. Hill), Stockton (Mr. Brand), Rubber Ring (Mr. Vida), White Nile (Mr. Williams).

Nothing could be seen of the race, owing to a thick mist, but the Poetical Bird won on its own by many lengths; a neck—Time, 1:38.2-5.

Parti-mutuel, to win \$54. Places, 1st \$20.40, 2nd \$11, 3rd \$11.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket \$27, 2nd 564, 3rd 195.

10.—The Nil Desperandum Cup.—Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Griffins of this Meeting that have started and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs.—Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Robson's bay The Poetical Bird, Mr. Watts..... 153-1
Mr. John Peel's cream Cream Cheese, Mr. Johnstone..... 155-2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's

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Ores, Minerals, Metals,
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Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Borax, Carbolic Acid,
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Administration invites Public
Tenders for their Steel Hulk to-
gether with all Equipment as she
now lies at the Railway Jetty,
Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38'
6", Depth 30'.

Sealed Tenders should be ad-
dressed: General Manager, Shang-
hai North Station, marked: "Tender
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not later than 10 a.m. on Monday,
May 15th, 1916.

Persons interested may obtain
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North Station.

A. C. CLEAR,

Engineer-in-Chief and General
Manager.

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This Afternoon
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**Just Unpacked
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SIZES

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FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUAR-
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University of Nanking,
Nanking

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**The Charity Organization Com-
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mittee have on their books the follow-
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vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

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Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,
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DO you fully realize that
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most important assets?
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pair of glasses. We can
supply them to your satis-
faction in every respect.
If your sight is good then
you need to protect your
eyes from the burning sun,
and we can give you a fine
pair of sun-glasses at a
very moderate price.

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Regular Steamship service
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NAVAL CLUB

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RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.

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redecorated and renovated.

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A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

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**Repah Rubber and Tapioca
Estates, Ltd. (1913)**

NOTICE is hereby given to Share-
holders of The Repah Rubber and
Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913),
that the Third Annual General
Meeting will be held at the Palace
Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May,
1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from the 17th to the 23rd
May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

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Arch Colonel Golf Ball

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